

PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY RVENSUE, JANUARY T.

Considering Governor Cameron's course in the past his message to the General Assembly is a remarkable production. How such a revolution as it indicates has taken place in a metored mae's ideas could have been effected is preziling to the unsophisticated. But a few short years ago so sexious was he to preserve the credit of the State that he wanted ber to assume the entire amount of the anti-bellum debr, and to increase the rate of taxation in order to pay the stipulated rate of interest on that amount, and you to now says that she must not only relieve herself of West Virginia's share, which is right, but also of twilve millions of dollars additional, and that she can do so without sulficing herself to the charge of repudiation, and that such a suthmost would aviely all the demands of honesty. A short time sizes he thought the necrose only empetious with maskeys for chest and, but he now weats notmal schools for them, and sage that giving them such rebools is a duty we owe them, and that the capitation tex must be removed so that the white people shall pay the whole expines of educating them. He didn't want it is to appoint office te for the different instituthem to vote in Petersburg some time since but is now so nexious that they shall have a free vote and a fair count" that he recomthough that law provides that the readjusters the coalitionists, shall have two of the three ladges of election at every valing place.

The readjusters are going to take the a:printment of the policemen of Norfolk out of time fixed for the execution of its provisions the hands of the people of the city and put it in those of a State officer, the corporation judge. Now as the negroes furnished pinety thousand of the hundred and thirteen thousand votes the readjusters got at the recent election, they ere certainly entitled to some reward, and as positious as policemen are as little as can be given them, they should demand at least half the places on the police force of Norfo k. The democrate of that city winds not object to such a demand, because they don't give policemen white or black, any cause to interfere with

Senator Miller, Mr. Conkling's successor, barbaraus. wants every family in the country to be supplied by the Government with a weekly paper containing the proceedings of Cargress. To do so would require the consumption of an immense quintity of wood pa'p. Mr. Miller is israils interested in the manufacture of that strick, and, when a member of the Hause, voted to retain the probibitory tariff upon it. Honce his

The experts in the Guiteau case who testified that diseases are not transmitted from parent to tendent of Public Instruction. It is said that he said but predianositions or tendencies to dis- had originally simed to get a fat office in Washeate may be transmitted, put their evidence out of every reasonable man's pale of belief.

The Baltimore San's and the Philadalphia Record's Almanies have been received. They are both filed with useful information, and printed in expellent style.

PROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa, Guzette WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1882. Mr. Elmusd Bu ke hes notified Mr. Linden Kent, counsel for Mr. John S. Barbour, that he and his client, Major S. P. Bayly, will ap-

pear before the sub-semmittee of the House O. mmittee on Elections, to which the contested | ke, in North Tir persty, were evided y sterday. case of Bayly vs. Berbeur has been referred. The military wars present during the precedon Monday next, for the purpose of opening in.s. the evidence in that case and preparing i. for the

mittee to take further depositions. Judge Garrisse, memb ricf the House from

the let dietro of Virginia, having been informed that the pas office at Shackelford's, is King and Queen, had not been re-retablished, potwithstanding the promise that was made to him before the Congressional recess, went to she Postoffice Department this morning to see about it, and was informed by Asst. Postmaster General Hatton that orders had been issued to re-establish the office at the train mentioned. and that he was greatly surprised to hear that owing to o'erical eversight it had not been done. but that it should be dens at ones and that Mr. Spackelford chould be the pes master.

Mr. George D. Wise will on Moodey next introduce in the House of Representatives a bill amending the statute as as to leave it outional with the manufacturer of tobacco where. er or not he shall effix his brand to all the

packages be puls up-Yesterday for the first time in the history of the folding room of the House, three negroes were put to work in the same room and along side of the white employees. The latter don't like it a bit, but as their pay is good they grin and bear it with as much grace as pos-

The joint resolution introduced in the Senate Thursday I y Mr. Garland referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads provides, among other things, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay at once to the late mail contractors in Virginia, their beirs or legal representatives the amounts due under their reapective contracts for the years '50, '60 and '61 in the order in which their elsims are presented, and that the appropriation made for that purpose by act of Marab 3, 1877, be reappropriated for said payments, provided that no payments be made for erroice rendered after May 31, 1861, or when payments were made

by the Confederate government. Mr. Whitho:n will, on Monday next, introdues in the House a bill for a commercial treaty

with Mexico. The District Committee agreed yesterday merning to report favorably the bill granting a sparter for the Garfield Memorial Company.

Gentleman bera yesterday from Richmond eay that the readjasters have made un their anade to bring politics in a the charitable and educational institutions of the State, and that, though the former will be the first to suffor it will not be lorg before their ruisous hands noon.

will be laid upon the latter. Mr. Conrad, who etumped the State fer the resejustere, will be put is charge of Blacksburg College. They thy that Dr. Ez y, who resigned a professor-ship at Biscksburg, has been offered by readjastera s eimiler position at the University. which looks as if the competent and emcient professors at the last maned institution are to be removed, and that, too, simply be cause they teach the young men noder their charge that the honest payment of public debts is a wise principle of political economy.

Letier from Richmond.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. RICHMOND, Va., Jazuery 6. - The first metsage of the new Governor was given forth to the world to-lay noder eirzumstaness materitily diff ricg from usigs of former years. In writing his message until about 2 o'alock this shermoon. He begen it in the morning, and as it was written sheet by sheet it was passed into the auto-room, where reporters were waiting to copy it. Basides being one of the shortest messages emanating from a Governor of Virginia, it was written in a burry. It is co: anderstood that Gov. Cameron purposely pa: off writing the messego until the last day, but that the delay was coused by his vectoation taking and swelling his arm to a painful degree. He had many callers to-day, but, of course, had to excuse himself to all. The House of Dalegates made the great blued rof forgetting that there was to be a Governor's message to-day, and, accordingly, adjourned without waiting for the message, although the Governor had notified the body, through its own committee, that he would be ready to send the document into the Hause to-lay. After the motion to adjourn had been put and earlied, some one suddenly remembered that the polite thing to the Gov ernor would be to wait for his massage, but it was too late. The Senate was in session when the fuer sage came is.

The movement started by Mr. Hazlewood's resclution, removing the directors and officers of the various lugaria asylums in Virginia is to of the various luminia asylums in Virginia is to by subsequent events, have tended to confuse to fellowed by similar resolutions, looking to the popular mind and to produce gross disthe removal ef directors and officers of other State its itutiona. The Legislature simply declares that the places shall be deemed vacant, and instruct the Governor to preced at a certain time to appoint new directors, whose duty

gioia Military Lusticute and the profesiors also, and the estire reorganization of this great miliand the republishes, who combined constituted tary second, which has been time after time highly complemented as being seezed only to West Point in efficiency. The bill effected by Mr. Frezien is simply the bill neder which Bischsburg College was reorgan z d. names. &s., having, of course, been altered and the put in the month of March. Captain John S. Wise and other prominent readjusters are alumni of the Virginia Military Institute, and date of settlement from the period when Vir-General Smith, the commandant, is a West ginia lost control of, and coased to draw to your

> The move against the lucatio asyloms is looked upon an especially unfortunate and even inhuman. A well known democrat observed to-day that he would be willing for the physicans in the different asylume to so over to the readjusters rather than see them removed, for he read dithe importance of having skillful superintendence at the places in which unfortunates are confined, and he looked upon the ditplacement of men who have devoted years to the care of toteonless ones and the filling of

is a fact that a man although a good doctor can know nothing of the management of luna-tics. The city of Petersburg which has gotten the Senator, and the Governor, and the railroad Commissioner (all the best places under the new des) now wants the Central Lunatic Asylum removed from Richmond. That place being the home of Mahone will as long as he is at the head of the party get toe floa's share in the division of the spoils. It is intimated that in the event of the removal of the asylum to Potersburg a flow old family estate in that vicinity

will be offered for the site.

It is intimated now that there is some bitch in Mr. Farr's gotting the nomination for Euperinlogion in the Senate and had such assurance from Mahone, but the decision of Jutes Davis caused him to abandon all efforts in that direc-tion and then he forced Prof. Conrad, who had a walk-over for the nomination of Superintendent of Public Instruction to withdraw in his lavor. What the trouble is about his getting the place has not yet transpired. Dr. Ruffner it is understood prefers Mr. Farr to Professor Contact.

FOREIGN NEWS. The Emperor of Russia has pardoted the

Po ish bishops (xiled in 1864. A violect gile, with rain, prevailed yesterday throughout the United Kingdom, and corsider-

able damage was done, especially in Sectiand. The entire tecapity of the town land of Lic-

Dr. Gen. II. Lamson, recused of poisoning printer, and also to ask permission of the c.m- his brother-it-law, Pate, Malcolm John, a venor student at the Blankeim House Salock.

Wimbledge, had a hearing verterday and was remanded to jul until Tour-day next, when he will be committed for trial. A dispatch from St. Putersburg says: "Numercuo ercests were made at night at the begitcing of January. The police have saized a seceret prin iag press. It is thought that the Nibrists are preparing for fresh violete, as they

nowed the o reulation of their proclamations." Intelligence has been received at Liverpool from Acers, which confirms the report from Cape Coast Casdo, received to November last, of the massing of two hundred young girls by order of the King of Ashantoe. The sirls were prisoners, woo had been purposely exprured for

ere reassembling in the capital, and have re-

the massar: in raids on neighboring tribes. NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President has decided to appoint Colonel Jick Wharton United States Marshal for Louislaus.

There are as yet no indications of a bostile meeting between Representative Blackburn and Gon. Bartridge. Too latter is still er geged on his card.

Hon, Ed. W. Brooke, Dafr'et United States Juige for the Essera District of North Certling, died at his resideren in Elizabath City yesterd y mercios, after a lingering illnees.

The trial of Quitern was resumed in the Criminel Court at Washington this morning, schools m:y be given the opportunity for and the coursel for the prisoner presented the broader training. The education of this class law points upon which they rely to secure his segnittal, Gniteau tusied bimself pesterdey in preparing the speech which he expects to deliver to the jury. A medical gouleman whose name has not been made public, has (in very questionable taste) offered to psy \$1,000 f.r. the assassin's body, the money to be handed over imm-diately, and the purchaser to take the risk of his sequittal.

The weather to day has been bright and pleasant, and a general thaw has set in. The river is filled with floating ice. The fog on the river this morning was so dense than navigation was considerably impeded. The Arrowsmith did not leave for the lower river until late. The steamer George Leary was detained by the fog in her arrival here from Norfolk until late this afterThe Sovernor's Message.

Cameron, and to-lay give the full text, which will be doubtless read with interest if not with

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,) GOVERNOR'S UFFICE. RICHMOND. January 6, 1882.

To the General Assembly of Virginia. : : Parenent to notice of my election by the

dition of the Commonwealth has already been of corruption by making its payment a condiperformed by my predecessor in the transmission to you of full reports from all the heads of the first piece the Governor did not complete departments. But the Governor is also required to recommend to the consideration of elapsed sices the system was adopted. The the General Assembly such measures as he may deem expedient.

This latter mandate I proceed briefly to discharge is firm faith that the prisciples and turposes which have received emphasic ca-dersement from the people of Virginia will not fail to emmased the support of their representativ.s.

In use of the authority intrasted to me I

have no other aim than to maintain the true honor and foster the substantial interesis of the State, and in pursuit of these objects I know no better guides than the Constitution and that will which the sovereign voice of this Commonwealth has declared at the ballat-b x.

I recommend the adoption of measures without uppecessary delay which shall provide for the discharge of cur public obligations upon it to honestly or fraudulently administered. the basis set forth in the act passed by the les: General Assembly and known as the far as possible, take pleas in eight of the public, Riddleberger till. No greater boon oan be given this people than a speedy, equitable and final settlement of all controversy coregraing the State debt. Great misapprehension exists as to the purpess of the people of Virgicia in this regard. Conflicting causes of legislation in the pist and statements as to the public reveques and resources, proved to be erroneous crimination between the several elegant of Vinginia's obligations, though in law and in equity the whole should have been boungequevus and of equal value. As I understand the views and will of the people of this State, they do not intend to repudiate any just obligation, but to assume and to pay that proportion of the principal which is properly characable to the present State of Virginia, and to reserve all cleases of the creditors to a place of equality. We are at no less to determine the proposition of the anti-bellum debt which this Common wealth should assume, for the Supreme Court of the United States adjudicated that ques-

With the sanction of that high tribanal to the proposition that two-thirds of the original om is the just share thereof to be hered by Virginia the true indebtedness of this State can be mathematically determined.

First. By computing the full interest to the from the territory embraced in West Virginia. Second. By crediting against the sam total of principal and interest so obtained the ac-

by Virginia since the partition of her territory. If this shall be done, and pravision made for quidation of the amount so found to be dus, no charge of repudiation can be rightly laid at the door of the people of the Commorwealth. In the scheme of this sottlement above referred to different rates of funding were prescribed for the several classes of bonds. This was necesthe v.cancies with partizan physicians as say to equitable application of the payments equity among oreditors of equal digang.

As to the rate of interest which can and should be paid on the principal so a certained and assumed, all parties in this State are agreed that the present rate of texition cannot be increased. Common cousent on this point in connection with the last assessment date; mines, then, the amount of public revenue. This revenue is priccipally applicable to the support of the Government, upon the maigtenance of which reats the only hope that any public obligation will be provided for or discharged. The Constitution is imperative that one-fifth of all the tax upon property shall be appropriated to the public free school system. The charitable institutions of this State impore upon the body politic chigations and responsibilities of dignity and pricrity which the voice of humanity cannot question.

With those demands upon a fixed revenue the only question is what rate of interest out with certainty and promptitude be paid upon an already ascertained indebtedness. And circful estimates establish the proposition that 3 per centum is the largest rate that can be previded for with certainty of meeting the semiancual payments and with safe y to the other claims above onumerated. We are supported in this corein: ion not only by the financial experiance of many years, but also by the fact that the proposed interest in as great as the average rate paid by the debter class of the world in

public scourities at the present day. These views are advasced in the firm conviotion that a so:tlement based on the general principles indicated above, to be applied with enon details of machad an your wisiom will satisfy all the demands of honesty, and result in

eventual benefit to the boadholders. Germain to the debt question is the sulject of the public free schools. This system is the Congress, finds no occasion to allude to sectional chieft of special provision by the Constitution. differences; nor is there any point at issue beA considerable portion of the fund dedicated to tween this Commonwealth and the Government educational objects by the Constitution has of the United States to call for discussion in this been by the course of past legislation and Ed-ministration diverted to the great detriment of the school system. This course has been putsued upon the theory that statutory enactments of 1871 could abregate and nallify a mandate of the Constitution of 1869, setting apart to the free schools at least one-fifth of the reverues.

I cannot turish such a construction by the blockings of free citizenship, of absolute freedom in politics and religion to those who l eacnat tu tein soob a construction, because it ignores the feet that this portion of the reveignores the feet that this portion of the reve-nues was solemn'y dedicated to this particular pealous schall be unknown, and in each of which shall be illustrated the scirit of Americanot | ot by the Constitution, and is the only part of the revenues the control and disposition of points the way by leading it, and by pledging which was taken from the Legislature by that tolerance to every creek of party or church, instrument. I believe that measures may be save only the croed of intolerance and proceed. devised and recommended that immediate agtion be taken to preserve the school fund from fu ure invesion, and to restore to it as speedily as prodicable the amount which has been divarted.

Thus protected and receiving regularly its rightful quota, the system is capable of great improvement, not only in the increased number of schools and in the length of term, but in provision for the bigher education of all classes. I who have ecquired preficiency in common only to them but to the State. Self-interest, if on higher motive, dicistes that we spare no efforts to fit for citizatship all upon whom we have conferred its privileges and responsa- ered, and the bill passed by.

The question of mixed schools calls for no discussion. No class of citizens desires them, and I am satisfied that a change in the present

arrangement would operate injuriously. In contributing as liberally as is consistent Herr, for appellant and submitted. with our revenues to all our educational institutions [for there is no antagonism between them and all should be fostered. | we are encouraged | to hope that at no distant day we shall receiv, observed then any for many feers, and we enbetantial assistance from the national govern-

First in prominence upon the subject of suf- ble boliday present,

We gave in yesterday's Gazette a synopsis of requirement of the psyment of a capitation tax B missage sent to the Lagislature by Governor as a proragnisite to voting shall continue or be Cameron, and to-lay give the full test which repealed. I believe that public sentiment is

overwhelming in favor of its rereal. The on'y argument advanced to sustain it was that it would facilitate and insure the eilleation of the tax. The experience of five years sices its adoption bas proved it to be a failure as a revenue measure, but it advantige were gained in that direction. I regard the abuses and frauls to which it has given rise as many people, received through a committee of your times counterbalancing any benefits, real or ocdy, I have taken the eath prescribed by law fancied, which it possesses. In principle it is and have entered upon the office of Governor. wrong and in practice debasing. Other and The constitutional du yot communicating to bester means of collecting the capitation tax each session of the General assembly the con- may be devised without raising the flood gates tien precident to voting.

I recommand a eareful revision of the registratios and election laws. Many years bave question of a new goneral registration is one which in my judgment colls for the attention of your body, and the present registration laws are in several respects upprecessarily complicated and difficult of oppstruction.

In the interest of a fall and free expression of the popular will I recommend a rigid scrutimy and purging of the cleetion laws-many of the previsions of which are subversive of the ends professedly sought.

The basis of all republican government is popular content and confilence. Bith are socured when the people ere satisfied that having free'y sought the balat bex their votes have been recorded and returned according to the truth. Any system which is so framed as to admis doubte upon these points must, whether

breed popular di-em ent. E cotions shou'd is I would recommend the passage of mandatory provisions for the appointment of judges of election from opposing political parties, with penatties attached for failure in the appointing power to observe the requirements, and permitting the presence of representatives of each political party interested in an election while the

vote is received, canvassed, counted and certified.

Our paople are alive to the great benefits in the way of material development flowing from the presence in our midst, and proper applies. ion to public ends, of the capital and enterprise of these powerful corporations. Though the State has parted with almost her entire interest as stockholder in works of internal improve-ment, and is forbidden by the Constitution to subscribe for any new work, every citizen of the Commonwealth is still interested in the rail-roads by reason of their great influence for good or for evil. Nor has the State lost either the right or duty, while granting encouragement and reasonable powers to these corporations, of throwing around them such goards and limitstions as will induce the people against discrimi-tion and extertion. The dangerous tendencies of combinations and monopolies call for skillful yet vigorous treatment. Care should be taker not to repress or retard, and not to encroach reon legiumsts franchises; but the Government hould domend and enforce practical recognition of the fact that the paramount obligation of railways it to the people of the Commonwealth. Ample power resites with the Legislature to impose such wholesome checks upon the various tines of transportation as shall secure for the producers and manufacturers of Virginia proper rate and full facilities and guarantee to the cities of the Etate those advantages to which by reason

of their goographical position they are entitled. The experience of other communities has de-monstrated not along the necessity, but the practicability of such policy. I urgestly com-mend to the consideration of the General Assambly the laws by which other States of the Union--notably, the States of California and Ocorgis-regulate the railway administration within their borders; laws which have stood the examination of the courts and survived the test of experiment to the satisfaction of the people

without injury to the railroads.

In such examination as I have team able to In such examination as I have teen able to make into the condition of the different departments, the fact is apparent that inadequate provision is made for the Department of Agricuture.

Curs is pre-eminently an agricultural and duly Southern white 75; do yellow 75; Western estian Gold coin. beretofore made and to preserve the well-ar- vision is made for the Department of Agricultablished principles of law, that equality is ture. Ours is pre-emisently an agricultural community. The history of past legislation in the State, strange to say, shows that while our statute tooks record a munificent policy towards dmost every other interest, little or no aiteation has been paid to this our greatest scurce of wealth. The producers of Virginia have certainly an equal claim with any other class upon the consideration of the Government. While I am not prepared to suggest the form or extent of the improvement which should be made in this department, I am satisfied that a wider scope should be given its operations, and more liberal appropriations should be made to cover them. And in this connection as directly concerning the interests of the land owners, I would indorso the suggetsion of the Commis-sioner for the attachment of a mineral bureau to this department.

Virginia by rea on of the agricultural pursuits of her people and the absence of existing employment, was blessed in the past in the small percentage of unfortunates dependent upon public charity. Fut since the excitoments and distresses of recent years the proportion has largely increased, and of late the public gaols have been the only asylum for too many of those cursed with the heaviest reflictions to which mankind is subject. It is not necessary here to refer to the cases, not all unavoidable, for this deplorable state of affairs. It will suffice to express the belief that the General Assembly will extend all possible aid to the institutions for the insane and other unfortunates; and that when control of the revenue is restored to the representatives of the people, all reasons for regret or complaint in this regard shall be

renewed.

1 conclude my message by congratulating the General Assembly upon the peace existing within our borders and upon the prognant signs of more amicable relations between all sections and all the people of our common compary. supply, would meet the sanction of the people events in Virginia have served to give an tm phatic impulse to liberal sentiment throughout satisfy all the demands of honesty, and result in the land. That a better tra dawns upon us is The assumption is not unwarranted that recent well attested by the fect that, for the first time in nearly a quarter of a century, the President of the United States, in his annual message to events, furnishes a grave upon bor soil for the vexed question of a color line in polities. Tomay seek her borders. Apposing for a har-monious sixter hood of States, in which sectional tion. The laws of Virginia guarantee equally protection and privilege to every citizm; and the people of the Commonwealth have ordered that all departments of the Government thail execute the s; irit and latter of those laws

WILLIAM B. CAMEBON.

PAY OF JUDGES ACHING FOR OTHERS. - In the House of Dalegates yeaferlay. Senate bill allowing \$10 a day for judges of ourperation cour's who s rvo for others in cases of disabilithink it would be eminestly proper to grant to ty, &c., was nassed. It particularly applies to our colored citiz was an institution in which these the city of Alexandria, where the judge has French is serving for him. Subsequently a of it as commission merchants have, shall, for bill came from the House providing for est: of our community is a duty which we owe not tinning the term [held by Judge Fresch] hould the icommbent die.

Then the bill firet pussed w.s reconsidered se to its passage, its cogresament was reconsid-

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY, -Wright vs. Commor Wallh. Submitted. Bank of Old Dominion vs. Allen, Submitted, Lie ve. Swegson, Argued by W. W. Baiu & Brother ve. Savage. Sch nittod.

The coming holidays will be more generally would remind our readers that a boutle of Dr. Company; to provide compensation to the Bull's Cough Sgrup will prove a mort aosipfa-

The Sultean Trial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7 .- None but members of the the ber, members of the press and those who are engaged upon the case were admitted to the court room to-lay. The court room was alled, however, and with probably the best representative audience since the opening of the trial in the point of standing and intelligeros.

Mr. Davidge opened the arguments upon the legal points, and was followed with the

olosest attention. The first sensation of the day was caused by the resding of Judge Davis' (of N. Y.) charge to the jury in the Coleman (murder) cise. Judge Porter relieved Mr. Davidge and read tion know it will."

The effect was electrical when Mr. Davidge, in the most deliberate and earnest manner, said : "Your Honor, this man was for three weeks held up to us as an imbecile, and now isten to him. He not only knows the difference

Guiteau : "fransitory manis, that's my case. I don'd presend I'm insane new. I've got as from Washington to New York. It is indegood a load as you or Porter either. Sopville's pendent of the Pencsylvania Company. a fool, though I repudiate bim and his whole theory of defence. All I want is two hours be-fore that jury, and I can set this thing all

Daugerous Damsel

Council Bluffs, Jan. 7 - List evening in Julia Stanty, attempted to shoot a young man gravel, named flenderehor. She fired tour shots at him. each of which missed the mark. The intended vo imerciped by running into a saloon, Jealousy is sar posed to have been the cruss of the

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The House Committee on Railways and Capale organized to-Jay, and elected G. H. Walker, of Ohio, to be their clerk.

J. H. McCornick, of Librai, was to-day mada oleik or the House Committee on Missis. sippi River Lovees.

ta a Critical Condition.

New York, Jan. 7 .- Hon. Edwin W. Strugh.

ton, ex Minister to Russia, who has been confined to his house for several weeks by illness, is considered to be in a very critical condition to day by his physicians, and they give bat little hope

To be Hauged NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 7.—Judge Deput this manning sentenced Robt. Martin, coavious of he mucier of his wife and calld, to be berged

Meran 2). Marin was darp'y affected acd shed tears when the sentere wis pronounced.

Fire.

ern mixed spot 68 bid; Jan 681 681; Feb 692 Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r. bid; Mar 712 72; May 75 1 275. Oats higher, scarce and firm; Southern 49a52; Western white 50a52; do mixed 40a50; Penns 49a52. Bye dull at (balco. Hay unchanged Coffee work; Rio cargoes o'd nary to fair 9.103. Sugar firm; A soft 93 Whiskey quiet at \$1 173

NEW York, Jan. 7.—Stocks irregular and ursettled. Money G. Cotton quiet; upland: 112; Orleans 123:16. Flour dult and heavy. Wheat moderately active and a trifle better. Corn dult Due to other National Banks.

Legislative.

There was but little of interest done in the Lazislatura yesterday.

In the Senate Mr. Glasgow presented a bill to suppress duilling, by providing adequate purishmen! for files and milicious defamation to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. R. HOOFF, Cashier. persons recognizing the duelly, cocasion therefore may be taken away, by the merger of the private injury in the public wrong, and provides for pucishment of the offence as its enormity may be more or loss, as a fe long, by confinemost in the positentiary, or fine and imprisonment, as the case may be.

The two bills introduced by Mr. Riddleberger and reported from the Committee on Finance, and intended to defeat the reception of the sonpous for tax a, were ordered to engressment witheu' debate.

The joint resolu ion in regard to the olec.ive franchiss was also egreed to. The effict of the proposed constitutional amendment is to do away with the payment of the capitation tax as a pre-requisite to voting.

Mr. Frezier presented a bill providing for the removal on the 4.h of March, 1832, of the pr. fessors and Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Icstitute.

The bill is similar in every respect to that nassed some time sizes in relation to Blacktharg College, and provides for the immediate reorganization of the Vicainia Military Instiinto as soon as the new Board can got together.

In the House of Delegates Mr. Board intreduced a bill s) ameading the existing law as to provide that no person or corporation shall, without a licence authorized by law, cor as a thip broker, stock broker, commercial breker, or private backer. Any person engaged in the management of turiness matters occurring batesca the owatra of wassals and the ghippers or energies of the freight which they carry shall be doemed a ship broker. Any person er corparation that deale in coin. foreign er domestie, exchargi, government steeks er oiner cartifo tes of pub'ie debt, outtificates of debt or shares in any exporation or chartered company, back notes or acy other notes used as a currercy, or sells the same (r any of them on commission or other compensation, shall be deemed a stock broker. A stock broker shall have the right to bay or sell fer profit er to sell on commission, coles, (xchange stock, certificates of dobt, shares in chartered companies, bank notes or notes used as a ourrecoy, se aforesaid, and may sell either privately or by suction, and also negotiato loans upon real-estate eccurities. Aty person or corporetion who negotiates the sale of merchandise cr been sick for a year, and Judge S. Bassett produce without having peasetsion or son rol the purposes of this see in. be deemed a commercial broker. Any person or corporation engaged in the business of trociving money on deporie, or in landing and advancing money, or in negociating loats on any class of securities, or in discounting, buying or selling organishle or other paper or oredits, whether at any office kept for the purpore or eles where, shall be deemed a private banker. Any person or corporation vigisting the provisions of this section shall pay a fine of not less than one bundred dollars nor mare than five thousand

dollars for each offence. Bills were reported to authorize the caunty of Clarke to revoke its subscription to the Alexandria, Londons and Hampshire Reifroad owcers of aniris's killed or injured by the care,

frage is the question whether the constitutional TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS company in this State; to prescribe a mids for the assessment and payment of dameges to private property by exporations, and to preso ibe the penalty for not-payment of texes in cities and towes.

A bill providing for holding the term of a court by the judge of enother court, the ircambent dying before the term is completed, was passed.

The House, forgetting that the Governor had notified them of his intention to send in a messege, adjourned before the message was sent in. The Governor was all the morning writing the paper, and sent it out sheet by sheet to the reposters, who were writing in the anti-room.

FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW YORK,-A meeting was held at Bridgsville, Sussex county, Delaware, yesterday, by the original corfrom a newsper slir. While this was being read, Guttesu shouted: "I want to get this thing right before the jury. Every one knows at the plans of an important railroad preject were about that Coleman case. The july gave a developed. The charter for the proposed line word of against that charge, and this prosecu- was granted by the Delaware Legislature in 1875, providing for a double or single track road, to run east from Bridgeville to tap the Junction and Breakwater Railroad between Georgetown and Ellendale, and west to the Marvland line, with power to consolidate with the Dorchester and Delaware Reilroad. It is between right and wrong, but he understands said that the Northern expitalists who have fully the law of the case." gotten possession of the charter intend to utilize it in forming a short and cheap freight line

> "Excrutiating Agonies," 158 CONSTANCE STREET.

NEW OBLEANS, La., March 16, 1881. H. H. WARNER & Co: Surs-Your Bafo Kidney and Liver Cure has religized me in the most happy manner from the exeruoisticg agonies of kidney and bledder difficulties and

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in au Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAI.
TEOCHES do not disorder the stomach like cough syraps and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, giverelief in Asthma, Bronchitts, Coughs, Catarrh, and the Throat Troubles which Singers and Public Speakers are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25c. a box everywhere. while

MARRIED.

January 5th, 1882, at the residence of a friend, by Rev. Dr. Poulson, of the M. E. Church, Mr. THOMAS SAMPSON to Mrs. MARH ROSINE WAGNER.

BANK STATEMENTS. REPORT OF THE CONDITION

-OF THE-First National Bank.

OF ALEXANDRIA. In the State of Virginia, at the close of business,

Other stocks, bonds and mortgages 25,476 50 Billia das, Jan. 7.—Virginia 6a old—; do deferred 17; do consolidated (5½; do 24 series 38; part due consolidated (5½; do 24 series 38; part due conp—; new 10 40a 393 bid to-day. Cotton quiet; middlings 11½ Flour unchanged and quiet Whoat—southern nominal in absence of receipts; Western dull; southern rad 136144; do amber 142445; No 1 Western wigter red anot 1303 Bills of other Banks. 23,476 by Checks and mortgages. 23,476 by Due from approved reserve agents. 123,001 41 Due from State Banks and Bankers. 4755 00 Real estate, furniture and fixtures. 13,00 00 Current expenses and taxes paid. 8856 90 Checks and other cash items. 7,420 21 Premiums paid. 5645 52 Bills of other Banks. 3675 00 4,500 00 \$730 133 63 LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in..... .\$100,000 00 Surplus fund.....

> 443 388 46 33,213 40 Due to State Banks and Bankers 13,821 34 \$720 133 63

18 479 67

90,000 00

State of Virginia, County of Alexandria, to wit:

I, CHARLES R. HOOFF, Cashier of the First National Bank of Alexandria, Virginia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Jacuary, 1832.
K. KEMPEP, Notary Public.

Correct-attest: JOS. BRODESS,
RD. S. LEADBEATER,
S. FEBGUSON BEACH,

REPORT OF THE COMULTION -OF THE-

Citizens' National Bank, of Alexandria,

n the State of Virginia, at the close of business,

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts......\$139,961 21 Other stocks, bonds and mortgages... 31,159 37

3,739 47 2 826 65 Due from State banks and bankers..... Real estate, furniture and fixtures..... Checks and other cash items...... Bills of other Banks..... Fract'l. currency (including nickles 9,700 00 700 00 and pennies)..... Gold coin.... Legal Tender Notes..... 733 (0 11,380 (0 Silver coin 803 (0 Redemption fund with U. S. Tressurer (5 per cent of circulation)...... 4,500 00 \$380,901 09

Capital stock paid in..... \$100,000 00 Surplus fund 13 (0) 00 Undivided profits 4 3 9 43 Nat'l. Bank notes outstanding...... 90,000 00 Demand certificates of deposit. 10,491 00 Due to other National Banks. 13,633 to Due to State Banks and Bankers...... 3,138 86 \$180 901 19

State of Virginia, County of Alexandria, Sss.
I, WILLIAM H. LAMBERT, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Alexandria, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the

best of my knowledge and belief.

W.M. H. LAMBERT, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th

day of January. 1882. K. KEMPER, Notary Public. Correct-Attest: P. B. HOOE.

Directors. JOHN PERRY, RAISINS-Dehesa, London Layer, Plain Layer, Valencia and Scotless Raisins just received by [decl2] J. C. MILBURN.

FIRR ORAOKERS—A large supply of large and small Fire Crackers at decis J. C. MILBURN'S

NOS. 1, 2 and 3 MACKEREL-very fat just received by dec5 W. A. JOHNSON & OO 10 CASES OF R. SEVERING & CO'S Roasted Coffees, for sale by W. A. JOHNSON & CO.

SHEET ZINU, Solder, Block Tin, Iron and Tin Rivets, at decil JAS. F. CARLIN & SONS'

loc motives, (, other orriages of any railroad Shall HAMS, of best quality, just recircd by [dec15] J. C. MILBURN.